## SIFWorks® ZIS<sup>TM</sup> Enterprise Administration Guide

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## Part I

ZIS REFERENCES

### 1. About This Guide

#### Introduction

The SIFWorks ZIS Administration Guide is intended to provide an introduction to the SIFWorks Zone Integration Server (ZIS), along with basic steps for its configuration and use. The guide is organized so that basic steps and operations are treated in the first sections of the document; advanced setup and configuration steps are provided in subsequent sections.

#### **Intended Readers / Users**

This guide's intended readers are IT professionals tasked with managing a school or district's SIF information system infrastructure—specifically, the Data Solutions SIFWorks ZIS.

## 2. Companion Documents

#### SIFWorks ZIS Installation Guide

The SIFWorks ZIS Installation Guide provides detailed instructions for installing the SIFWorks ZIS and optionally configuring the ZIS to run as a service.

#### **SIFWorks ZIS Integration Guide**

The SIFWorks ZIS Integration Guide provides a detailed and technical treatment of Rule Sets (for filtering or transforming messages), Workflow (the application of Rule Sets to zones and agents in order to modify the ways in which the ZIS handles messages), and User Management.

## Part II

INTRODUCTION TO SIF AND THE SIFWORKS ZIS

# 3. Introduction to the SIF (Schools Interoperability Framework)

The Schools Interoperability Framework (SIF) is an initiative driven by K-12 education technology providers and users to revolutionize the management and accessibility of data within schools and school districts. SIF enables diverse applications to interact and share data efficiently, reliably, and securely, regardless of the platform hosting the applications. There are now over 550 SIF members, including application and technology providers as well as school districts and states.

The software engineers and educators who developed the SIF process and initial specifications were drawn from companies and districts large and small, from all across the K-12 landscape. While each had a vested interest in preserving the systems they helped create, they also realized that enabling software programs to "talk" to each other and share data was important enough that they needed to overcome their own company-centric view of the problem. They needed to develop a solution that was flexible, scalable, reliable, secure and affordable, for both schools and vendors.

Their solution meets all of these needs with remarkable grace. The SIF Specification views a school or district as a single system of data in which the software applications make up the component parts. This logical grouping of software applications is called the SIF Zone.

At the center of this Zone is a software application called a Zone Integration Server (ZIS). The SIFWorks ZIS from Data Solutions is the market and technology leader, able to scale from small schools to statewide implementations.

The ZIS serves as the "central nervous system" of the Zone by tying together all of the applications, facilitating their communication and regulating their activities (see the figure below, *SIF Zone*). The school's or district's technical administrator determines the manner in which a ZIS structures the Zone, including all security and authentication parameters.

#### **SIF Zone**



#### **Data Objects and Agents**

The answer to the problem of sharing data among disparate applications was twofold: the Data Object and the Agent. A Data Object is a standard definition of some piece of school system information. For example, a student's name, address, and phone number are part of the "StudentPersonal" Data Object. By having different software programs understand this common definition of a student, it is possible for them to share this information properly. The SIF Specification currently defines at least 120 Data Objects, with more to be defined as the Specification evolves. By agreeing on these definitions, SIF makes it possible for software programs built on different platforms and with different database designs to share data.

Moving and processing these Data Objects is the job of the Agent. (In the figure *Zone Centered on Zone Integration Server* shown above, Agents are indicated by circles containing the letter A.) The list of things an Agent is required to do is documented in the SIF Specification. Because this functionality is specified in a standard format, software vendors have some choice about how this Agent functionality is added to their software applications. Some vendors have chosen to make the Agent functionality built into their application, while others have chosen to have the Agent run as a separate module or service. Regardless of how it is implemented, all Agents produce the same results, because the rules for Agent behavior are specified and agreed upon.

#### **SIF Zone Functions**

A SIF Zone uses a "publish and subscribe" model, which is similar to how you get a magazine delivered to your home. Unless you register with the magazine, you will not receive it. (We'll leave junk mail out for the moment). Once you have registered with the magazine ("subscribed"), you receive a copy whenever it is published.

Agents do the same thing in a SIF Zone. Once a ZIS is set up, each SIF-enabled software application registers with the ZIS so that it can communicate with the SIF Zone. An Application can then act as a provider for and/or a subscriber to various Data Objects. In a basic example, a Student Information System (SIS) might act as the provider of the StudentPersonal Data Object, and a Library or Food Service Application would subscribe to events for that object. Since each of these applications is part of the Zone, whenever there is a change to student information in the SIS system, the SIS would publish an Event that is relayed by the ZIS to all subscribers. This lets them know that a change has taken place.

All of this notification happens instantly and automatically. As a result, as soon as a new student is added to the school, or someone's phone number is updated, that information is automatically transferred to all of the subscribing systems and updated almost instantly. The Zone structure means this information is distributed to as many systems as are authorized to receive it, eliminating redundant data entry.

#### **Creating a Unified Data System**

SIF "works" when a software application sends out a message, through its Agent, to a ZIS zone. The ZIS forwards that information to the requesting application through the receiving application's Agent. SIF-enabled software applications and Agents don't talk to each other directly; each application talks to its Agent, which talks to the ZIS, which handles all further communication. In fact, the first application has no knowledge that the other application exists or may need the data; the ZIS handles all of that. The ZIS' role as a "third-party message handler" means that the SIF framework is easily expandable, very reliable, and relatively straightforward, making it easy for software companies to write Agents for SIF.

As you can see, creating a unified system to move data has tremendous advantages for school management. By moving data quickly and accurately, costly and redundant data entry is eliminated, freeing staff to focus on delivering services directly to students. In addition, because all of the data is based on the same source, changes are distributed quickly. This guarantees that everyone has access to the most current and accurate data.

However, creating a unified system for school data management also requires that the school or district understand, before implementing SIF, what data is currently collected, and decide how this data is to be shared. Agreement within a school or district about data ownership and clarity regarding which offices or individuals are responsible for adding or updating data are important to reap the full benefits of a SIF infrastructure. A systematic approach to data management, built around SIF-enabled applications, lets schools redirect resources and staff from data entry to child-centered education.

## 4. Summary: Elements of a SIF Zone

There are four elements that make up a SIF Zone. The logical grouping of software applications that allow SIF to work are:

#### Software Application

A software program implemented within a school or district. For example, student information systems, library automation programs, and food service management software are all software applications.

#### SIF Data Object

Sets of information shared by software applications using the rules of the SIF Specification. The contents of Data Objects are defined by the SIF Specification. Data Objects are shared through SIF messages and written using standard XML notation.

#### **SIF Agent**

A software program, written by a vendor, that serves as the intermediary between the software application and the SIF Zone.

An Agent can publish messages when events occur in its application, react to incoming events, and request data and process responses from other applications. The Agent publishes and receives messages through the Zone Integration Server (ZIS).

#### **ZIS (Zone Integration Server)**

A software program that serves as the central communications point in a SIF Zone. The ZIS keeps track of all the agents registered in the Zone and manages all transactions between and among Agents, enabling Agents to provide data, subscribe to events, publish events, request data, and respond to requests. The ZIS is also responsible for all access control, security, and routing within the Zone. The SIFWorks ZIS is the premier Zone Integration Server.

# 5. Introduction to the SIFWorks ZIS (Zone Integration Server)

The SIFWorks ZIS was designed from the ground up to be the most advanced SIF integration platform available, and also the easiest to implement. Written 100% in Java, SIFWorks ZIS runs on a variety of operating systems, including Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, Linux, and Solaris. Any operating system that has Java 1.5 or later can run SIFWorks ZIS. SIFWorks ZIS is a self-contained package; it does not require any additional messaging or database software, which saves on both total cost of ownership and time to implement.

The SIF specification has evolved over the past several years, and some agents comply with various versions of the specification. SIFWorks ZIS delivers full support for all versions of SIF, from SIF 1.0r1 to the most current release.

## Part III

GETTING STARTED

## 6. Getting Started

The following are basic system requirements for installing the SIFWorks ZIS, and general steps for its use. (Detailed installation instructions are found in the SIFWorks ZIS Installation Guide.)

#### **Supported Platforms**

Microsoft Windows Server 2008 Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Microsoft Windows 2000 Microsoft Windows XP Apple Mac OS X Linux Solaris

#### Requirements

#### **Software Requirements**

Java 2 Standard Edition 5.0 (J2SE 5.0) or later. Java is included with many operating systems and is also available free of charge from the Sun Microsystems website:

#### http://java.sun.com

Internet Explorer 6+, Firefox, or Safari web browser. (A web browser is required to use the web-based SIFWorks ZIS Administration console.)

#### **Hardware Requirements**

Pentium III-class server

Minimum 256 MB memory

Minimum 10 MB available disk space (50 MB per zone is recommended)

Additional hardware and software requirements may be imposed by the Java Runtime Environment for the specific operating system you're using.

#### **Quick Start**

- 1. Install SIFWorks ZIS. (See Installation Guide.)
- 2. Start SIFWorks ZIS.
- 3. Open the Administration Console.
- 4. Define Default Zone Template.
- 5. Create Zones.
- 6. Modify Agent and Zone settings.
- 7. Connect Agents.

#### **Advanced Configuration Steps**

- 1. Choose server settings.
  - a. Console
  - b. Transports
  - c. Security certificates
  - d. Logging Settings
- 2. Establish user accounts and groups.
- 3. Create Enterprise Rule Sets for use in Workflow Editor.
- 4. Choose Default Zone Template Settings.

## Part IV

THE CONSOLE

## 7. Accessing the ZIS Console

#### Logging In

To start a session with SIFWorks ZIS, use a web browser to go to the login page, and then enter your SIFWorks ZIS user name and password.

If the secure console is enabled, the URL is: <a href="https://localhost:7003/">https://localhost:7003/</a>

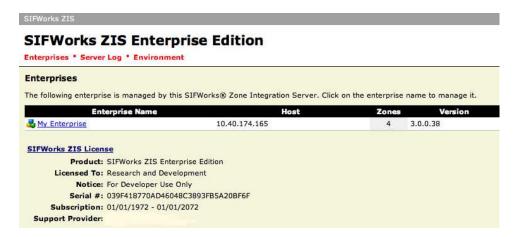
(In place of localhost, you can substitute the IP address of the machine running the SIFWorks ZIS.)

The SIFWorks ZIS login screen looks like the image below.



Procedures in this document assume you have previously logged into SIFWorks ZIS.

- 1. Type "sifworks" (the default administrator user name) in the User Name field.
- Type the account password into the Password field. After logging in, you see the basic SIFWorks ZIS console at the "Enterprise Summary" page, shown below.



- 3. The SIFWorks ZIS console consists of two panes: a navigation pane on the left, and a content pane on the right.
- 4. The SIFWorks ZIS console consists of two panes: a navigation pane on the left, and a content pane on the right.
- 5. In the navigation pane in the left pane, click the (+) buttons to "expand" the navigation pane, or the (-) buttons to collapse it. The following image shows the expanded navigation pane.

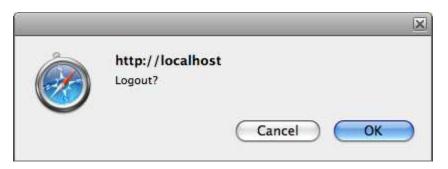


#### **Logging Out**



To log out of the SIFWorks ZIS Console:

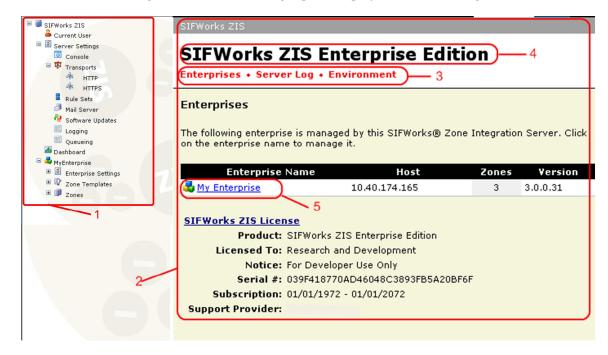
- 1. Click <u>Logout</u> (found in the upper right corner of the SIFWorks ZIS Console).
- 2. A confirmation dialog is displayed:



3. Click **OK** to Logout, or click **Cancel** to stop the operation and return to the Console.

### 8. The Console

The SIFWorks ZIS Console is divided into two panes; the left pane displays the Navigation Pane, and the right pane displays the Content Page.



#### The Parts of the Console

- 1. Navigation Pane (left pane of the Console).
- 2. Content Page (right pane of the Console). All content pages are fairly similar, and provide access to settings and content pages.
- Tabs (Links to related pages and forms). Links will replace the current content with a related page, typically a form to edit existing settings. Forms will have a Save button, and changes will not take effect until the save button is clicked.
- 4. Content Page Title.
- 5. Links (to related pages and forms; i.e., Enterprise, Zones, Templates, and Agents).

**NOTE:** Most initial setup of a SIFWorks ZIS server is done through items under Server Settings in the Navigation Pane (e.g., Console, Transports and so on). After initial setup, most work is done in specific zones under the Zones title.

#### **Navigation Pane**



Selecting an item from the navigation pane will generate a corresponding content page in the right pane of the Console. To expand branches of the navigation pane, click (+); to collapse the pane, click (-).

#### **Content Pane**



The right pane of the ZIS Console displays content pages that correspond with the options in the navigation pane. For example, clicking **Zones** in the Navigation Pane will display the Zones Summary page in the content pane.

## Part V

CREATING AND MANAGING ZONE TEMPLATES AND ZONES

## Creating and Managing Zone Templates and Zones

The Zone Template is an effective tool to deploy and manage Zones on the SIFWorks ZIS.

#### Introduction

SIFWorks ZIS lets you create one or more template Zones. When you use zone templates, zones are created with identical base configurations and are ready for customization, if necessary. A zone template is a collection of agents and settings that are automatically applied to new zones you create. When a change is made to a zone template, all zones based on that template inherit the changes. In a district with many schools, this saves time and ensures consistency.

SIFWorks ZIS is pre-configured with a Default zone template that can be customized with the agents you expect to register in each zone. You can also create your own Zone Templates, one for each different type of zone you will require in your enterprise. For example, you might create a template for "Third-Party Agents" if you plan to establish zones for service agencies and state departments to connect to. Or, you could create a "High School Applications" template for the zones that model your district's high schools.

#### **Zone Templates: Best Practice Recommendation**

Data Solutions recommends that you start out by adding the common set of SIF Agents used in your district to the Default zone template, rather than adding agents directly to each zone. If you decide to create a "district zone" for your enterprise in addition to individual school zones, consider creating a template for the district zone. You can then adjust the district zone template separately from the default zone template.

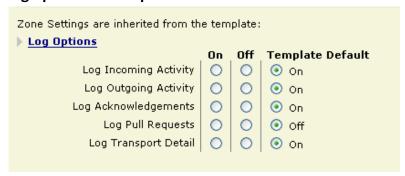
#### **Options: Templates, Zones, and Agents**

Four sets of options define the interaction of SIFWorks ZIS with SIF Agents. **Log, Messaging**, and **Pull options** can be set at the Zone Template, Zone, and Agent level; the **Compatibility options** are defined only for individual Agents.

Navigating and setting the Options is the same regardless of whether you are setting them in the Agent, or in the Agent template.

Log Options								
	On	Off	Zone Default					
Log Incoming Activity	0	0	⊙ On					
Log Outgoing Activity	0	0	⊙ On					
Log Acknowledgements 🔘 🔘 💿 On								
Log Pull Requests	0	0	⊙ off					
Log Transport Detail	0	0	⊙ On					
Messaging Options								
	On	1	1					
Validate XML		0	⊙ Off					
Allow Pull Mode	0		⊙ On					
Can Request SIF_ZoneStatus	0	0	⊙ off					
Require HTTPS for all messages			⊙ off					
Push Options								
✓ Use Template Defaults								
Retry: second	ds on	first p	ush failure (Default: 1	0)				
Retry: second	Retry: seconds after threshold period has elapsed (Default: 300)							
Threshold: seconds (Default: 300)								
	,		•					
Compatibility Options								
v companioner options				On	Off	Default		
Use SIF_OriginalMsgId when pro	ocessi	ing Pu	ll Acknowledgements	0	0	⊙ On		
Retry message when acknowledged with a Transport Error								
Allow self-addressed events to enter the queue						⊙ On		
						⊙ On		
101010								
Save Cancel								

#### Log Options—Descriptions and Use



**Log Incoming Activity:** As the name suggests, this setting allows the ZIS to log incoming activities. Unless you select to turn it off, it is on by default.

**Log Outgoing Activity:** This setting allows the ZIS to log outgoing activities. Unless you turn it off, this setting, too, is on by default.

**Log Acknowledgements:** This setting enables the logging of the corresponding SIF\_Ack packet for each messaging transaction. This setting is on by default.

**Log Pull Requests:** When enabled, the ZIS will log all pull requests from agents regardless of whether they result in retrieving a message. This setting is off by default.

**Log Transport Detail:** This setting records information such as when connections are made and lost or the IP from which the connection originated. The default setting is on.

#### Messaging Options—Descriptions and Use

Messaging Options			
			Template Default
Validate XML	0	0	⊙ off
Allow Pull Mode	0	0	⊙ On
Can Request SIF_ZoneStatus	0	0	⊙ off
Require HTTPS for all messages	0	0	⊙ off

**Validate XML:** While enabled, all messages received are scrutinized to ensure that they are well-formed and valid according to the appropriate XML Schema or DTD. Overall performance may be adversely affected. It is recommended that this option be used only during testing. This setting is off by default.

**Allow Pull Mode:** This allows agents to operate in pull mode. Disabling this setting restricts the agents to push mode. This setting is on by default.

Can Request SIF\_ZoneStatus: When this option is enabled, agents are not permitted to make a SIF\_Request for SIF\_ZoneStatus objects. The object will still be available via SIF\_SystemControl messages. Disabling this option is uncommon. This setting is on by default.

**Require HTTPS for all messages:** When this setting is turned on, all incoming activities must come from an HTTPS transport. This overrides the requirements specified by the agents themselves. This setting is off by default.

**Perform SIF Version Translation:** When this setting is turned on, all SIF\_Request, SIF\_Response and SIF\_Event messages that are inbound from or outbound to the agent will be translated to the highest SIF version that the agent is capable of understanding. See *Part IX: SIF Message Version Translation* for details.

#### **Push Options—Descriptions and Use**

▶ Push Options							
✓ Use Template Defaults							
Retry:	seconds on first push failure (Default: 10)						
Retry:	seconds after threshold period has elapsed (Default: 300)						
Threshold:	seconds (Default: 300)						
▶ <u>Compatibility Options</u>							

**Retry:** \_\_\_\_ **seconds on first push failure:** The agent will retry the outgoing activity in the specified number of seconds after each failure. It will continue trying at that specified interval until it reaches the Threshold.

**Retry:** \_\_\_\_ seconds after threshold period has elapsed: After passing the Threshold, the agent will switch to retrying in this specified number of seconds.

**Threshold:** \_\_\_ **seconds:** After the number of seconds specified here, the agent will switch from the first retry to the second retry.

#### **Compatibility Options—Descriptions and Use**

▶ Compatibility Options			
	On	Off	Default
Use SIF_OriginalMsgId when processing Pull Acknowledgements	0	0	⊙ On
Retry message when acknowledged with a Transport Error	0	0	⊙ On
Allow self-addressed events to enter the queue	0	0	⊙ On
Response Validation	0	0	⊙ On

Use SIF\_OriginalMsgId when processing Pull Acknowledgements: This setting defaults to on because SIF\_OriginalMsgId is the identification the agent should use. However, this option is one tool at the administrator's command when the ZIS has to deal with a broken agent. Sometimes agents use acknowledgement (SIF\_Ack) packet identification, instead. Turning this option off allows the ZIS to remember the acknowledgement packet identification so that the message can be identified.

**Retry message when acknowledged with a Transport Error:** This setting allows the ZIS to retry messages when the message is acknowledged with a Transport Error. The setting's default is on.

Allow self-addressed events to enter the queue: An agent is allowed to subscribe to events and then broadcast those same events resulting in sending itself an event. Some agents fail to process events properly when they generated that event. Disabling this compatibility option will prevent the events from entering the agent's queue if that agent sent the event originally. This setting is on by default.

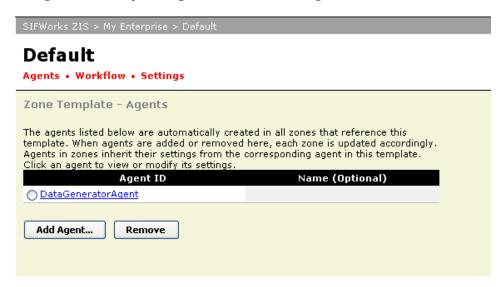
**Response Validation:** Quality of service setting that ensures SIF Responses have a corresponding SIF Request, the appropriate SIF version, and correct data buffer size

#### **Changing the General Settings for the Default Zone Template**

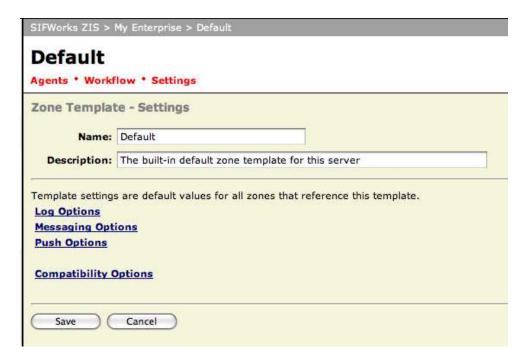
1. In the navigation pane in the left pane, click My Enterprise > Zone Templates. The Zone Templates page is displayed.



2. Click on the **Default** link. The Default Zone Template—Agents page is displayed. (In the screen capture below, the Default Zone Template has been configured with only one Agent, "DataGeneratorAgent.")



3. Choose the Settings tab. The Settings options page is displayed.



- 4. If the Options sections are "collapsed," as shown above, click on the links to expand the view of available options (Log Options, Messaging Options, and Push Options).
- 5. Set the options as required by your system.
- 6. The settings you choose here will serve as the defaults for all zones created from this template.

#### **Changing Agent Settings Later**

In the Default Zone Template's Agents page, you can click the Agent ID of an Agent to change its options. The screens are very similar to the ones you used to set up the Agent initially in the Template.

#### **Creating Zone Templates**

Most administrators will simply choose to modify the existing Default Template and use that as the basis for all zones. This section tells you how to create a new Zone Template and populate it with Agents.

- 1. Start the ZIS; open the Console, and click on Zone Templates in the navigation pane. The Zone Templates page is displayed in the content pane.
- 2. Click the **Create Template** button in the Zone Templates page. The Zone Template Settings page is displayed in the content pane.



- 3. Type the unique identifier for this Template in the Name field ("District Template" in the screen capture above). Enter a description into the Description field; this field is required.
- 4. Click on the links to view and edit available settings options (Log Options, Messaging Options, Push Options and Compatibility Options). Set the options as required by your system. (The settings you choose here will serve as the defaults for all zones created from this template).
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. The new template is displayed in the Zone Templates page.

#### **Adding Agents to a Template**

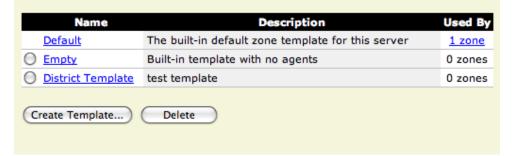
1. Start the ZIS; open the Console, and click on Zone Templates in the navigation pane. The Zone Templates page is displayed in the content pane.

SIFWorks ZIS > My Enterprise

#### My Enterprise

#### **Zone Templates**

Zone Templates define the agents and settings common to a group of zones. When creating more than a few zones, define the agents and settings in a Zone Template first and then customize each zone as needed. Changes can then be applied to all zones globally by changing the settings of the associated template.



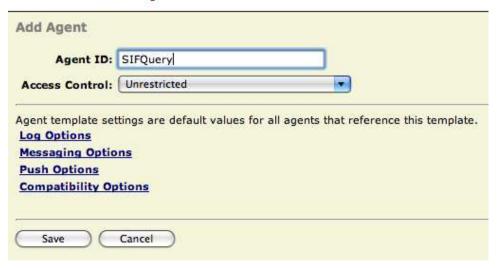
2. In the navigation pane or the Zone Templates page, click on the template you wish to manage; the Zone Templates—Agent page is displayed in the content pane.



3. Click the **Add Agent** button; the Add Agent page is displayed.

SIFWorks ZIS > My Enterprise > District Template

#### **District Template**



- 4. In the Agent ID field, type the unique identifier for the new agent.
- 5. Select an access control template from the Access Control popup menu. (If these lists are not quite right for the agent you are installing, select "Unrestricted." You will be able to change the Access Control later, after the Agent is saved into the Template.)
- 6. Click on the options links to view and edit available settings options (Log Options, Messaging Options, Push Options and Compatibility Options). Set the options as required by your system. (The settings you choose here will serve as the defaults for all zones created from this template).
- 7. Click **Save**; the content pane returns the Zone Template Agents page, listing the new agent in the selected template.

At any time, you can click the name of a Zone Template in the Zone Templates list to view and change the information about the Template. In the Template's Agents list, you can click the Agent ID of an Agent to change its options, including setting custom Access Control Lists through the Access Controls link.

Note: An Agent ID cannot be edited, only created or deleted.

#### Removing Agent(s) from a Template

To remove an Agent from the Zone Template, click the radio button next to the Agent ID and then click Remove.

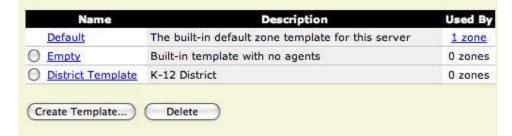
1. Start the ZIS; open the Console, and click on Zone Templates in the navigation pane. The Zone Templates page is displayed in the content pane.

SIFWorks ZIS > My Enterprise

#### My Enterprise

#### **Zone Templates**

Zone Templates define the agents and settings common to a group of zones. When creating more than a few zones, define the agents and settings in a Zone Template first and then customize each zone as needed. Changes can then be applied to all zones globally by changing the settings of the associated template.



2. In the navigation pane or the Zone Templates page, click on the template you wish to manage; the Zone Templates—Agents page is displayed in the content pane.

SIFWorks ZIS > My Enterprise > District Template

#### **District Template**

Agents \* Workflow \* Settings

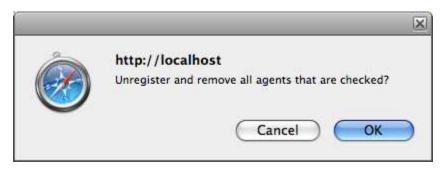
#### Zone Template - Agents

The agents listed below are automatically created in all zones that reference this template. When agents are added or removed here, each zone is updated accordingly. Agents in zones inherit their settings from the corresponding agent in this template. Click an agent to view or modify its settings.

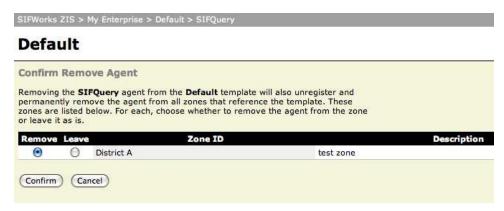


3. Select the Agent you wish to remove, and click the **Remove** button.

4. If you are removing an agent from any template other than the Default Zone Template, the following confirmation dialog is displayed. (If you are deleting an agent from the Default Zone Template, the selected agent is immediately deleted, without a warning or confirmation dialog.)



- 5. Click **OK** to remove the selected agent from the zone template, or click **Cancel** to stop the operation.
- 6. A confirmation dialog is displayed.



- 7. All zones that reference the Default Zone template are listed. For each zone, choose either the **Remove** or **Leave** radio button. **Remove** will delete the agent from the associated zone; **Leave** will allow the agent to stay in the associated zone, regardless of the agent's general removal from the Default Zone Template.
- 8. Click **Confirm** to accept the selection(s) and return to the Default Zone Template—Agents page.

# 10. Creating and Managing Zones and Zone Groups

#### **Creating Zones**

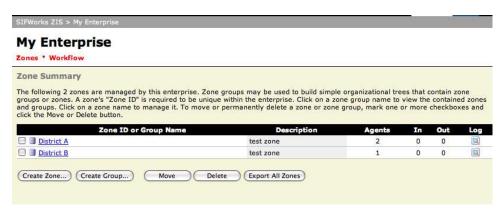
#### **Zone Creation Checklist**

The basic process for getting a zone up and running is as follows:

Define requirements: required Agents, Transports (HTTP or HTTPS), Logging, and other settings. If necessary, set up Agent certificates and (HTTPS) transports. If necessary, modify the Default zone template (or other template) to include the agents and settings you want to use in most of your zones.

Create a zone from the default template, adding any additional agents and setting specific options for the zone.

1. In the navigation pane in the left pane, click **Zones.** The content pane displays the Zone Summary page.



- 2. Click Create Zone.
- 3. The **Zone Settings** page is displayed.



4. Enter the Zone ID, and Description (optional); then choose a template for the Zone (Default or Empty.)

**Zone ID**: Used by agents to connect to the zone. SIFWorks ZIS identifiers are case- sensitive and may not contain any spaces or symbols. Zone IDs are restricted because they are used in the Zone URL when configuring an Agent. Choose a Zone ID that is unique, short, and identifies the school or entity the zone models—JEFFERSON\_ES, WEST\_HS, DISTRICT\_ZONE, etc. You cannot change a zone's identifier once the zone is created.

**Description**: Usually the name of the school represented by the zone.

**Template**: Determines the default settings and agents for the zone. You cannot change the template a zone is based on once the zone is created.

5. Click **Save**; the Zone Summary page is returned, listing the new zone.

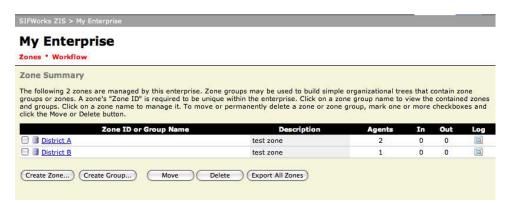
**NOTE:** At any time, you can click the Zone ID of a zone, in the Zone Summary list, to view and change the information about the zone. This allows you to review its operations, or even to customize it from the template.

#### **Creating Zone Groups**

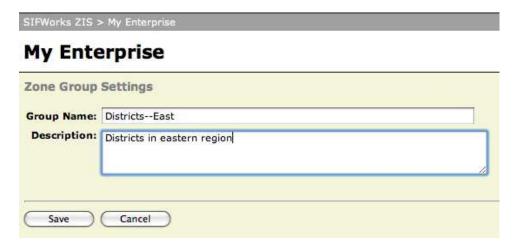
Zone Groups can be created to simplify the organization of the navigation pane; however, Zone management is still accomplished on a zone by zone (or agent by agent) basis.

To create a Zone Group:

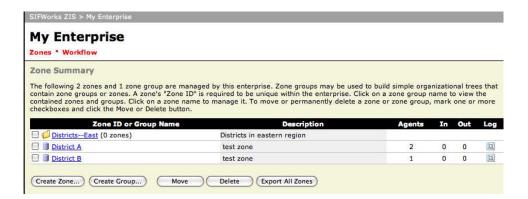
- 1. Start the ZIS; open the Console.
- 2. Click **Zones** from the navigation pane. The Zones Summary page is displayed in the content pane.



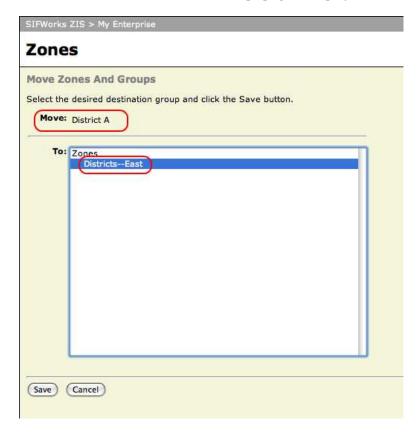
3. Click **Create Group**. The Zone Group Settings page is displayed.



- 4. Enter the Group Name and Description.
- 5. Click **Save.** The content pane returns the Zones Summary page. (The new Zone Group is now listed on the Zones Summary page, and in the navigation pane.)

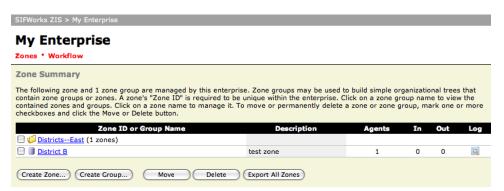


6. Check the Zone(s) you would like to add to the New Zone Group, and click **Move.** The Move Zones and Groups page is displayed.



7. The selected Zone ID is displayed beside "Move" in the upper pane of the Move Zones and Groups window. In the lower pane, or the "To" section, highlight the Zone Group where you want to move the selected Zone(s), and click Save.

8. The Zones Summary page is returned, and the selected Zone has been added to the new Zone Group. (The New Zone Group is displayed in the Zones Summary page and in the navigation pane; expanding a zone group in the navigation pane will display its associated zones).



#### **Moving Zones and Groups**

Zones and Zone Groups can be moved into or out of Zone Groups. There is always at least one Zone Group named "Zones" that appears in the navigation pane.

To move a Zone:

- 1. Click **Zones** from the navigation pane. The Zones Summary page is displayed in the content pane.
- 2. Check the Zone(s) you wish to move, and click **Move**.
- 3. The Move Zones and Groups page is displayed.
- 4. The name of the selected Zone is displayed; in the **To** box, highlight the destination for the selected Zone.
- 5. Click **Save** to accept the move.
- 6. The Zone is moved to the designated Group, and the Zone Summary page is updated.

#### **Exporting Zones**

A zone export file may be used to configure a Data Solutions agent.

- 1. Click **Zones** from the navigation pane. The Zones Summary page is displayed in the content pane.
- 2. Zones are not exported individually; it is not necessary to select Zones or Zone Groups for export; all Zones are exported as a group.
- 3. Click **Export All Zones.** The File Download window is displayed.



4. To view the export file, click **Open**; to save it, click **Save**; to stop the operation, click **Cancel**.

## **Deleting Zones and Zone Groups**

To delete a Zone from the ZIS, click the check box next to the Zone ID and then click Delete. CAUTION: Be sure you want to remove the zone before doing this, as the action is immediate and permanent.

- 1. In the navigation pane in the left pane, click **My Enterprise** or **Zones.** The Zone Summary page is displayed.
- 2. Check the Zone(s) or Zone Group(s) you wish to delete, and click **Delete**.
- 3. A confirmation dialog is displayed.



- 4. Click **OK** to delete selected zone(s).
- 5. The selected Zone is deleted and the Zone Summary page is updated.

**NOTE:** Zone deletion is permanent; however you can use the **name** of a deleted Zone again when assigning a name to a new Zone.

## **Working with Agents in a Zone**

- 1. In the navigation pane, choose **Zones.** The content pane displays the Zone Summary page.
- 2. Click the Zone ID link for the Zone you want to manage.
- 3. The Agent Summary for the Zone is displayed, as shown below.



Click the Agent ID of the Agent you wish to manage; the selected Agent's message queue is displayed.



5. The selected agent's setting page is displayed; the page has tabs for viewing or editing Agent properties.

The following are brief descriptions of properties shown in the tabs (Queue, Log, Access Control, Provisioning, Messaging, Controls, and Agent Settings).

### Queue

Initially, the Agent settings page displays the selected agent's Queue information, as shown in the sample below. The Queue and Log are where you'll do most of your work after the system is up and running; usually, you won't need to change any other settings.

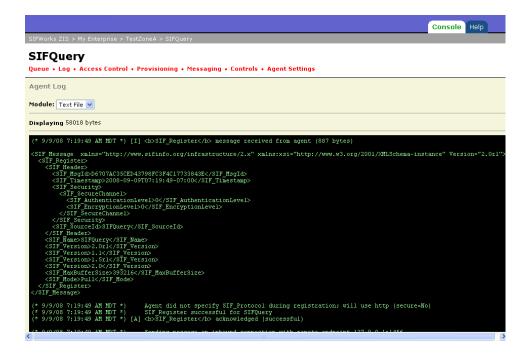
The Agent > Message Queue page will periodically refresh to show the current state of the queue; if there is no new activity within a short time, the message will be processed, and its ID will be removed from this view.

## **Logging Modules**

The selected Agent's message requests and responses are recorded here. Logging modules are enabled in Server Settings.

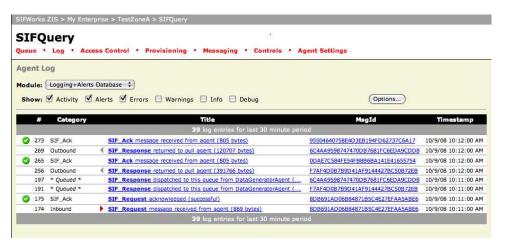
Text File Logger

When this Logging module is selected, the messaging traffic is displayed in standard text format.



#### Database File Logger

The following is a display of the Agent Log when **Database File Logger** module is selected. Note that the log / display can be filtered according to Activity, Alerts, Errors, Warnings, Info, and Debug details.



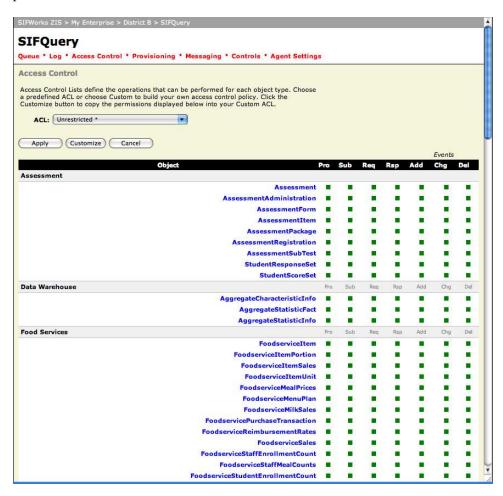
Database File Logger > Options

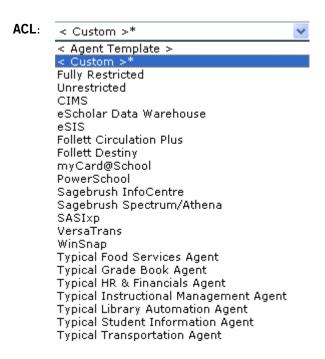
By clicking on the **Options** button in the Database File Logger module, you can choose from the following log viewing and management filters.



#### **Access Control**

An Access Control List (ACL) defines the operations that the selected Agent can perform for each SIF data object type. Operations include **Provide**, **Subscribe**, **Request**, and **Respond** to SIF Messages; and **Add**, **Change**, **or Delete** SIF Events. The Customize button may be used to set an agent's ACL based on one of the pre-defined ACLs.





Agent Template ACL

Populates the Access Controls page with operations defined in the **Zone Templates** > **Default** >(**Selected Agent**) > **Access Control**.

Custom ACL

Allows enabling / disabling of operations on data objects and elements.

Fully Restricted

Blocks all operations on all data objects.

Unrestricted

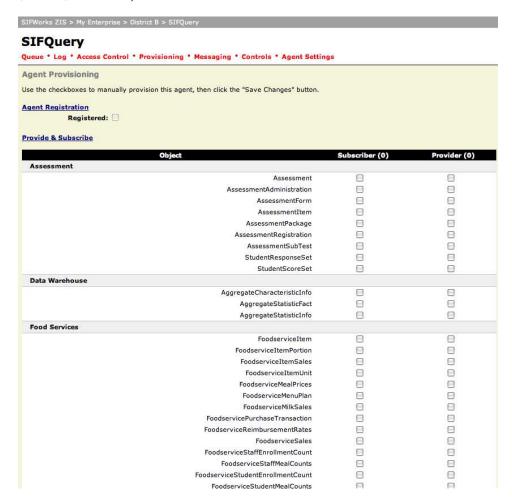
Enables all operations on all data objects.

Pre-defined ACLs

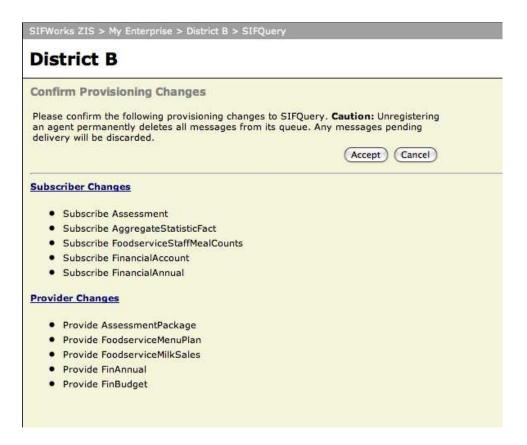
Populates the Access Controls page with operations performed on data objects by common agents.

## **Provisioning**

Provisioning is the registration of the Agent as a potential subscriber or provider (or both) of data objects.



**Caution:** Some agents require that the agent provision itself by using SIF Infrastructure messages. If you make changes here, these kinds of agents may exhibit unexpected behavior if the manual settings are different than what the agent expects (based on the agent's registration).



## Messaging

Messaging filters determine how the ZIS will hold and release SIF messages for the selected Agent. Use the checkboxes to select the desired filters. Click **Save** to hold new messages in the agent's queue, or click **Save & Apply** to hold both new messages and existing messages.



#### **Controls**

SIFWorks ZIS > My Enterprise > TestZoneA > SIFOuery

## **SIFQuery**

Queue • Log • Access Control • Provisioning • Messaging • Controls • Agent Settings

**Agent Controls** 

#### ➡ Sleep Queue

The agent queue is awake. Messages are being accepted from the agent. Use this control to put the agent queue to sleep.

#### Sleep Queue

The agent queue is "awake," and accepting messages from the agent. Click **Sleep Queue** to put the agent queue to sleep.



#### Wakeup Queue

The agent queue is sleeping, and not accepting messages from the agent. Click **Wakeup Queue** to wake up the agent.

## **Agent Settings**

Agent Settings are inherited from the agent template. For a detailed description of Agent Settings, refer to the section, "Options: Templates, Zones, and Agents."

## Part VI

SERVER SETTINGS

# 11. ZIS Console Settings

## Console

Settings chosen here affect the behavior of the SIFWorks ZIS Administration Console as it administers transports and certificates.

To enable the "Secure" checkbox, create a console certificate. (After selecting "Secure" and restarting the ZIS, you must change the administration console URL to begin with "https.")

**Note:** After the ZIS restarts, the ZIS Administration Console URL entered into the web browser bust begin with "https."

SIPWORKS 215 > My Enterprise				
Console Settings Console • Certificates				
Console Settings				
SIFWorks Console				
Port: 7003 *				
Auto Refresh: 30 seconds (0 to disable)				
Secure (HTTPS): *				
Administration URL (Optional)				
Type the hostname to use when agents request a URL to the administration console. By default, SIFWorks returns the IP address of this server (10.40.174.165). You can specify a different hostname or leave the field blank to use the default.				
Host:				
Default: 10.40.174.165				
Note Changes to fields with an asterisk do not take effect until server is restarted.				
Save Cancel				

## **Certificates**

To create a Console Certificate:

1. In the navigation pane, choose Server Settings > Console. The Console Settings page is displayed in the content pane.



2. Click the **Certificates** tab. The Console Certificates page is displayed.



3. Click **Create**. The Create Console Certificate page is displayed.

## **Create Console Certificate** Create Private Key and Self-Signed Certificate In the following form you will enter information to create a private key for SSL, along with a self-signed certificate for that key. **Mandatory Fields** Alias: Validity (Days): 365 Suggested Fields In order to achieve SIF\_AuthenticationLevel 3, the Common Name field must be defined as the host name or IP address of the ZIS as agents will recognize it. If, for example, the ZIS resides behind a firewall, in most cases the IP or host name will be that of the firewall and not that of the actual server hosting the ZIS. Common Name (CN): **Optional Fields** Organizational Unit (OU): SIFWorks ZIS Organization (0): Locality Name (L): State Name (ST): Country Code (C): E-Mail Address (E): Create Cancel

- 4. Enter the necessary information to create a private key and self-signed certificate.
- 5. Click **Create** to accept the alias, name, and organizational information you have entered. The Server Certificates page is returned, and displays the name of the new certificate (alias) in the list.
- 6. You can click on the alias name to view certificate details; the Certificate Details page is displayed.



7. View the Certificate Details and Path, then click **Install** to start the Certificate Import Wizard; follow the Wizard instructions to trust and use the Certificate;

-or-

8. Click **Save** to open a standard Windows Save As window, navigate to the folder where you'd like to save the Certificate, and click **Save**.

# 12. Transports Settings

## **About Transports**

A Transport defines the communications layer between the agents and the SIFWorks ZIS. The ZIS can communicate with agents using more than one type of transport protocol. Further, you can define multiple instances of each type in order to load balance network traffic.

Both HTTP (Hypertext Transport Protocol) and HTTPS (Hypertext Transport Protocol Secure) are supported. These are the same industry-standard protocols used by web browsers and secure e-commerce applications.

The HTTP transport is fast and does not require any special configuration, but it is insecure. All data transmitted over the network is sent in clear text format.

The HTTPS transport is slower than HTTP but offers a secure connection between agents and Zone Integration Servers. HTTPS connections are encrypted so that potential snoopers cannot read the data that's transmitted over the network. Optionally, HTTPS transports can also have authentication via client certificates. Authentication ensures that the Zone Integration Server is communicating with the agents you intend it to communicate with, at the specific address where the agent is installed. Authentication prevents third parties from registering an imposter agent with the ZIS.

## **Transports and Zone URLs**

When configuring your SIF Agent software, you will be asked to enter a URL to the Zone Integration Server. The default transports determine the protocol and port numbers you can use. (Note that the HTTPS transport is not active by default, and requires additional configuration.)

HTTP	http://host:port/ZoneID	7080
	Example: http://192.168.1.66:7080/CLAYTON_MS	
HTTPS	https://host:port/ZoneID	7443
	Example: https://frontgate:7443/NEWTON_HS	

The *host* portion of the URL is the hostname or IP address where SIFWorks ZIS is installed. The *port* is the port number assigned to one of the Transports on which SIFWorks ZIS listens for incoming traffic. By default, SIFWorks ZIS is installed with a default Transport for HTTP and HTTPS, but you can create additional Transports as described later in this chapter. Finally, the *ZoneID* is the name of

the zone the agent will connect to. Note the *Zoneld* is case-sensitive and must be entered exactly as it appears in the Zones view of the SIFWorks ZIS Console.

## **Selecting Transports: Best Practice Recommendation**

Data Solutions recommends that you use the HTTP transport when installing and configuring a zone for the first time. That is, set up your SIF Agent software to connect to the Zone Integration Server using the HTTP transport protocol and port.

By starting out with HTTP, you can avoid diagnosing HTTPS-specific issues and instead focus on making sure agents communicate with the Zone Integration Server and exchanging data as expected. Once you've verified that basic SIF communication is operational with HTTP, switch to secure HTTPS. This will require that you unregister each agent in a zone, modify the agent software's configuration to use the HTTPS protocol and port, and then re-register each agent. Note that some agents only support HTTPS while others support both transport protocols.

## **Transport Parameters**

Transports are defined by a few simple parameters.

*Server Port* is the TCP/IP port on the server which the Transport will "listen on" for incoming data.

These should be numbers higher than 1024, and must be unique on the server (in other words, no other Transports, and no other programs on the same computer, can be set to "listen on" the same port).

Server Address can usually be left blank.

If your computer has more than one network card or IP address, you can bind the Transport to a specific IP address.

Limit to sets the number of concurrent connections.

Adjust upwards or downwards from the default as needed, considering the number of agents, amount of data, and capabilities of your server and network. If the number of concurrent connections is reached, SIFWorks ZIS will return a "server too busy" error message to agents.

The HTTPS transports have an additional parameter:

**Require client authentication** adds authentication to the existing encryption-based security of the HTTPS Transports.

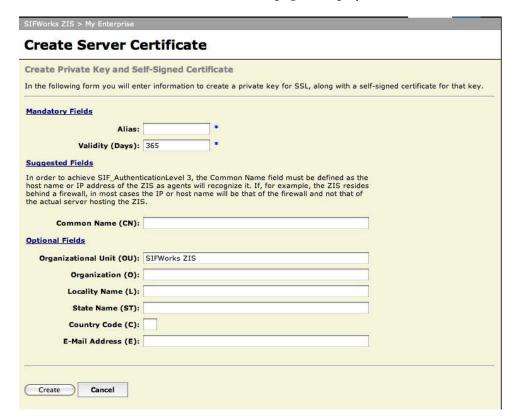
When checked, this parameter indicates that each client will have to authenticate, or prove itself, to the server before messages are exchanged. Encryption always protects data over HTTPS Transports; authentication helps additionally by assuring that data only comes from agents which should be allowed to access this Transport.

### To Create a Server Certificate

- 1. In the navigation pane, choose Server Settings > Transports > HTTPS. The HTTPS Transports Settings page is displayed in the content pane.
- 2. Click the **Server Certificates** tab. The Console Certificates page is displayed.



3. Click **Create**. The Create Server Certificate page is displayed.



- 4. Enter the necessary information to create a private key and self-signed certificate.
- 5. Click **Create** to accept the alias, name, and organizational information you have entered. The Server Certificates page is returned, and displays the name of the new certificate (alias) in the list.

6. Click on the alias name to view certificate details; the Certificate Details page is displayed.



## **Creating a Transport**

To create a Transport, do the following:

- 1. In the navigation pane, click on **Server Settings > Transports.**
- 2. Click on HTTP or HTTPS, depending on which kind of Transport you want to create.
- 3. Click **Add...**The appropriate Add Transport page appears, as shown below.

## **HTTP Transports Add Transport** ✓ Activate this transport on startup Server Port: Server Address: (if applicable) Limit to: 1000 concurrent connections Save Cancel **HTTPS Transports Add Transport** ✓ Activate this transport on startup Server Port: Server Address: Limit to: 1000 concurrent connections Require Client Authentication:

- 4. Fill in the parameters as needed, making sure that the Server Port is unique on that server.
- 5. Click **Save.** The new Transport is displayed in the Transports list.

Cancel

Save

## **Activating and Deactivating Transports**

Once defined, a Transport must be "activated" to carry data. For diagnostic or development purposes, it may also be useful sometimes to deactivate a Transport.

To activate or deactivate Transports, do the following:

- 1. In the navigation pane, click on **Server Settings > Transports.**
- 2. Click on HTTP or HTTPS, depending on which kind of Transport you want to manage. The HTTP Transports or HTTPS Transports page is displayed.



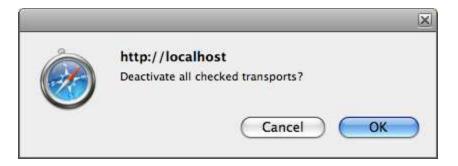


NOTE: Port, IP Address, Status, and Connections are displayed for each Transport.

- 3. Click the check box next to the Transport whose status you want to change. (The "Activate" and "Deactivate" buttons apply only to selected Transports.)
- 4. Click Activate; the status of the Transports immediately changes to "Active."

-or-

5. Click **Deactivate**; a confirmation dialog is displayed.

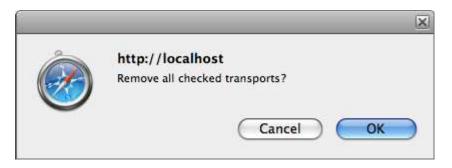


- 6. Click **OK** to deactivate the selected Transport(s), or **Cancel** if you want to cancel the operation and leave the selected Transport(s) in the "Active" status.
- 7. The confirmation window closes, and the status of the Transports is updated.

## **Removing Transports**

If a Transport is no longer needed, it can easily be removed. To remove Transports, do the following:

- 1. In the left pane, click on the small box to the left of the folder icon labeled "Transports" (as shown below) until you see two icons under "Transports" labeled "HTTP" and "HTTPS".
- 2. Click on either HTTP or HTTPS, depending on which kind of Transport you want to remove.
- 3. The HTTP or HTTPS Transports page is displayed in the content pane.
- 4. Check the Transport to be deleted, and click **Remove**. (The "Remove" command acts only on selected Transports).
- 5. A confirmation dialog is displayed.



6. Click **OK** to delete the selected Transport(s), or **Cancel** to stop the operation. The confirmation window closes, and the Transports page updates.

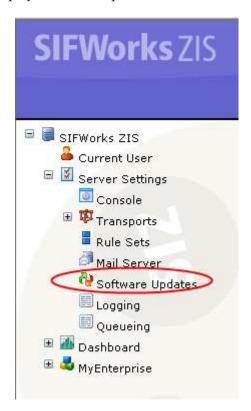
# 13. Software Updates

## Software Update Wizard

The Software Update Wizard is accessible through Server Settings in the navigation pane. When activated, the Software Update Wizard checks for available updates of SIFWorks ZIS; if updates are available, the Software Update Wizard enables options for downloading those updates.

To activate the Software Update Wizard:

- 1. Start the ZIS, activate the Console and log in.
- 2. The Console displays the SIFWorks ZIS start page; the navigation pane is displayed in the left pane.



- 3. In the navigation pane, click Server Settings > Software Updates.
- 4. The Software Updates page is displayed in the content pane.
- 5. To start the Software Update Wizard, click **Check Update Server.**

- 6. The Software Update Wizard checks for available updates, reporting its status with each step in the process.
- 7. The Wizard reports that "No update is available for this product," or, if an update *is* available, the "Download and Extract Update" button is enabled.

# 14. Logging

The logging features are additional diagnostic tools in the SIFWorks ZIS administrator's tool chest. SIFWorks ZIS keeps a log for each zone and, separately, a log for each agent. The Text File Logger is enabled by default; the Database Logger must be activated and configured.

To configure the Database Logger:

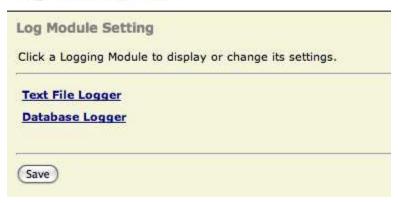
- 1. Start the ZIS; open the Console and log in.
- 2. From the navigation pane in the left pane, choose Logging.



3. The Log Module Setting page is displayed in the content pane.

#### SIFWorks ZIS > My Enterprise

## My Enterprise



4. Expand the **Database Logger** link. The Log Module Setting page displays fields for entering Database Logger parameters.



- 5. Under the Database Logger link, check "Enable this module."
- 6. Enter the Database Logger parameters:

- a. Type
- b. Server Address
- c. Database name
- d. User
- e. Password
- f. Clean Logs Every...
- g. Retain
- 7. Click **Save** to accept your changes and return to the Zone Summary page.

## **Reviewing an Agent Log**

To review an Agent Log:

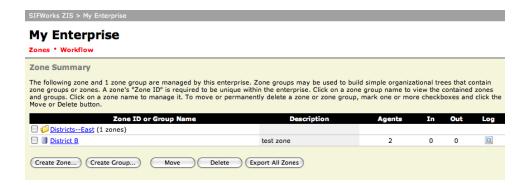
- 1. Start the ZIS; open the Console.
- 2. Expand the **Zones** pane to show the list of Zones, and then select the Zone whose agent log(s) you wish to review.
- 3. The content pane displays the Zone Summary page.
- 4. Select the Zone whose agent you wish to manage or view.
- 5. The Agent Summary page is displayed in the content pane.



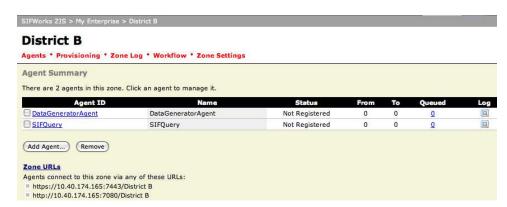
- 6. Select the Agent whose settings you wish to view; the selected Agent's settings page is displayed.
- 7. The Agent Log page is displayed.
- 8. Select **Text File**, or **Logging + Alerts Database** from the Module drop-down list.

## **Reviewing a Zone Log**

- 1. In the navigation pane, click My Enterprise.
- 2. The content pane displays the Zone Summary page.



3. Click on the Zone you wish to view or manage; the Agent Summary page is displayed in the content pane.



- 4. Click the **Zone Log** tab.
- 5. The Zone Log is displayed.

## **Using the Log Information**

One important thing to remember when tracing a message through the log files is that each SIF\_xxx message (such as SIF\_Register, SIF\_Provide, etc.) is always followed by a SIF\_Ack. If the SIF\_Ack is successful (i.e. has no error code and message), then the data was delivered. If the SIF\_Ack describes an error, then the data may not have been delivered successfully. Note that some types of SIF messages may communicate error information at a later time. When an agent cannot respond to a SIF\_Request, for example, it will successfully acknowledge the request but return a SIF\_Response with an error code and description to the requesting agent.

Log files by themselves do not always indicate what the problem is, but they can lead you to look in the right places.

This section describes three of the most common error scenarios and how to use the logs to help identify the underlying issue.

## **Request and Response**

The Request/Response mechanism is particularly used in synchronization, when an agent is synchronizing data with the zone. The SIFWorks ZIS logs can help you diagnose problems when an agent is unable to synchronize data.

- 1. When synchronizing an agent with the zone, if no data is returned to that agent, follow the message choreography by looking for a SIF\_Request message in the log.
- 2. If a SIF\_Request message was sent by the requestor and was delivered to the provider, examine the SIF\_Ack from the provider.
- 3. There may be an error such as "SIF Version not supported", "Query not supported," etc., that is preventing the provider from returning data to the requestor.
- 4. If the SIF\_Ack has a success status code, then look for SIF\_Responses being returned to the requestor.
- 5. Usually, if an error has occurred, there will be a SIF\_Response with a SIF\_Error payload that describes why the responder could not satisfy the request.
- 6. If you don't find a SIF\_Response with a SIF\_Error payload, then look at the agent's local log files. (If the Agent is unable to register, the error messages will appear on the Zone log.)

## **Event Reporting and Subscription**

SIF\_Events are sent during the normal course of operations; if an application is not making changes appropriately when SIF\_Events are published, do the following:

- 1. If an agent is reporting events, but the events are not making their way to subscribers, first look for SIF\_Event messages in the reporter's log and in the subscribers' logs.
- 2. If there are no SIF\_Event messages, SIFWorks ZIS may have written a message to the log file that the subscriber does not support the version of SIF to which the event conforms. (The ZIS will not route messages to an agent that does not support the version the message conforms to.)
- 3. If there are no SIF\_Event messages and no message from SIFWorks ZIS about SIF versions, check the SIF\_Ack message that follows each SIF\_Event to see if there were any errors.
- 4. If all looks good, then check the subscribing agent's local log file to see what it did with the data that it successfully received from the zone.

## Registration

An agent cannot communicate unless it first registers with the ZIS; the log can help you track registration problems. When an agent is having trouble registering with the ZIS, look for SIF\_Register, SIF\_Provide, and SIF\_Subscribe messages in the agent's log and examine the SIF\_Ack messages that follow each one to determine if there were any errors in the registration process.

# 15. External Message Queuing

The external message queuing feature is designed to support high volume SIFWorks ZIS deployments where the default embedded database may not be suitable. The external databases supported by the SIFWorks ZIS are MS SQL Server and Oracle.

Before configuring the database connection parameters for this feature, the ZIS message queuing DDL script must be used to create the necessary tables on the target database server. The database specific DDL script may be copied from a text area on the Queuing configuration page, or from the "db/script" directory in the ZIS install directory. To reveal the text area, select the target database from the "Type" combo-box, and then click on the "Database Script" link. To reveal the text area, select. Click in the text area and use the browser appropriate "select all" and "copy" key sequences to copy the DDL script to the clipboard.

## **Configuring Database Queuing**

To configure database queuing navigate to the **SIFWorks ZIS** > **Server Settings** > **Queuing** configuration page and perform the following steps:

- Use the DDL script to create necessary database/tables (as described above)
- 2. Enter the Server Address, Port and Database Name for the target database.
- 3. Enter the user login and password.
- 4. Click the "Test Connection" button to verify the connection parameters.
- 5. Click "Save" button.
- 6. Restart the ZIS to ensure that the configuration is correct, and the ZIS is able to communicate with the external database.



After the "Save" button is clicked, the ZIS will attempt to switch to the external database to queue SIF messages. Please note that after switching between embedded to external databases, or from external to external databases, the SIF messages stored in the original database are not copied to the new database.

# Part VII

USERS AND GROUPS OVERVIEW; MANAGING USERS

# 16. Users and Groups Overview

## **Best Practice Recommendation**

Data Solutions recommends the creation of separate accounts for individual users. Permissions can be assigned to user groups, in order to enable access to parts of the ZIS console

The first time you install SIFWorks ZIS, you'll be prompted to assign a password to the sifworks account. The sifworks account always exists and cannot be deleted.

**Note:** When upgrading from SIFWorks ZIS version 2 to version 3, the user accounts contained in the zis.xml file will be migrated to the new user account format. User accounts that are migrated to the new format maintain the same password, but must have an administrator group assigned to them by the "sifworks" administrator.

## **Security Groups**

Security Groups are the means by which users are granted administrative and / or operational permissions. Associating a user with any given security group(s) assigns the respective group permissions to the user.

The default administrator account is "sifworks," and may not be disabled or deleted; it is always available regardless of other user management configuration.

ZIS 3.0 (and later) Enterprise installs and maintains four default security groups (Server Administrator, Server Operator, Zone Administrator, and Zone Operator) and the permissions for those groups are pre-set. (See "Creating Security Groups for information about establishing additional or "custom" security groups).

A list of permissions for the default Security Groups (and descriptions of those permissions) follows:

Group	Permissions
Server Administrator	Server Settings Modify
	Server Certificates Modify
	Enterprise Users Reset Passwords
	Enterprise Users Modify
	Enterprise User Groups Modify
	Enterprise Workflow Modify
	Enterprise Zones Modify
	Enterprise Any Zone Modify
	Enterprise Any Zone Agents Modify
Server Operator	Server Settings View
	Enterprise Users View
	Enterprise User Groups View
	Enterprise Workflow Modify
	Enterprise Zones Modify
	Enterprise Any Zone Modify
	Enterprise Any Zone Agents Modify
Zone Administrator	Server Settings View
	Enterprise Workflow View
	Enterprise Zones Modify
	Enterprise Any Zone Modify
	Enterprise Any Zone Agents Modify
Zone Operator	Server Settings View
	Enterprise Workflow View
	Enterprise Any Zone View
	Enterprise Any Zone Agents Modify

Groups operate the same for "Local File" mode and "External LDAP" mode with the exception that a user may not be directly assigned to a group in "External LDAP" mode. In "External LDAP" mode an administrator must use the "Attribute to Group Mapping" or "Group to Group Mapping" in the ZIS administration console to create an association between some feature of LDAP and a local ZIS Group. Group Mapping will be described in detail in the "External LDAP" section.

## **Permissions**

Permission	View	Modify
Server Certificates	Permits viewing the list of server and trusted agent certificates. Also permits download of certificates to local computer.	Permits creation and deletion of certificates. Also permits upload of trusted agent certificates. Implies "Server Certificates View" permission.
Server Settings	Permits viewing of general ZIS server settings including "Console", "Transports", "Software Updates" and "Logging". Access to other ZIS resources requires a resource specific permission.	Permits modification of general ZIS server settings including "Console", "Transports", "Software Updates" and "Logging". Implies "Server Settings View" permission. Access to other ZIS resources requires a resource specific permission.
Enterprise User Groups	Permits viewing the list of ZIS Enterprise User Groups and each Group's settings.	Permits creation and deletion of ZIS Enterprise User Groups, and modification of existing User Group settings. Implies "Enterprise User Groups View" permission.
Enterprise Users	Permits viewing the list of ZIS Users and each User's settings.	Permits creation and deletion of ZIS Users, and modification of existing User settings. Implies "Enterprise Users View" permission.  Note: Enterprise Users also have "Reset User Password" permissions.
Enterprise Workflow	Permits viewing Enterprise Workflow and Enterprise Rule Sets.	Permits modification of the Enterprise Workflow and Enterprise Rule Sets. Implies the "Enterprise Workflow View" permission.

Permission	View	Modify
Enterprise Zones	Permits viewing the list of ZIS enterprise zones. Zone groups are always visible, as they have no permissions associated with them.	Permits creation and deletion of ZIS zones. Also permits modification of Zone Templates. Implies "Enterprise Zones View" permission.
Enterprise Any Zone	Permits the viewing of any enterprise zone and zone agent.	Permits modification of any existing ZIS zone. Implies "Enterprise Any Zone View" Permission. Includes permission to edit zone template workflow. Does not imply creation and deletion of Zones.
Enterprise Any Zone Agents	n/a	Permits the creation, deletion and modification of zone agents.
Zone <zoneid></zoneid>	Similar to "Any Zone View" permission except that it only applies to a specific zone referenced by " <zoneid>". Dynamically created and deleted.</zoneid>	Similar to "Any Zone Modify" permission except that it only applies to a specific zone referenced by " <zoneid>". Includes permission to edit zone workflow. Dynamically created and deleted.</zoneid>
Zone <zoneid> Agents</zoneid>	n/a	Similar to "Enterprise Any Zone Agents Modify" Permission except that it only applies to a specific zone referenced by " <zoneid>". Permits modification of agent settings and queues, but not adding or deleting zone agents. Dynamically created and deleted.</zoneid>

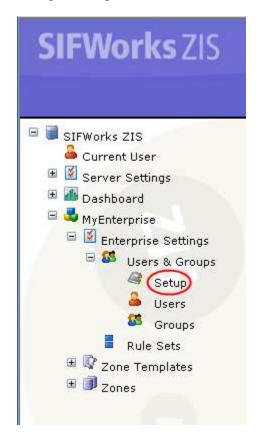
## Setup

Users and Groups Setup is where user account sources (and related configurations) are selected. The default configuration is to use local files to store user accounts and group configuration information. When you select "Setup" from the Users and Groups branch of the navigation pane, the content pane displays the Users and Groups Settings page.

"Local file" and "External LDAP" are the options for the user accounts source. As the content pane text explains, "Local File" user accounts are managed by the SIFWorks ZIS, and saved in a conf directory. "External LDAP" user accounts are managed by the directory server, and require knowledge of the conf directory.

To set up LDAP user accounts:

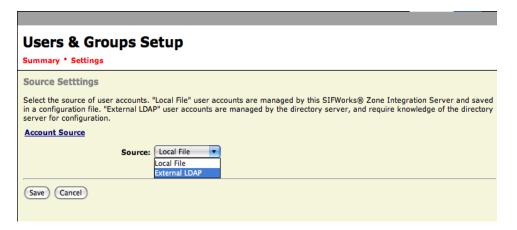
- 1. Log in as the sifworks user. (Only the "sifworks" user, or other user account with management permissions can create or edit other Users.)
- 2. The SIFWorks ZIS Console is active. Expand the navigation pane.
- 3. In the navigation pane, click **My Enterprise > Enterprise Settings > Users & Groups > Setup.**



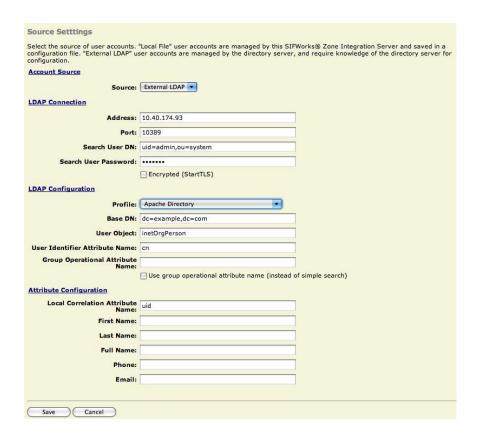
4. The Users and Groups Setup page displays the current Setup Summary; in the example below, the Account Source is "Local File."



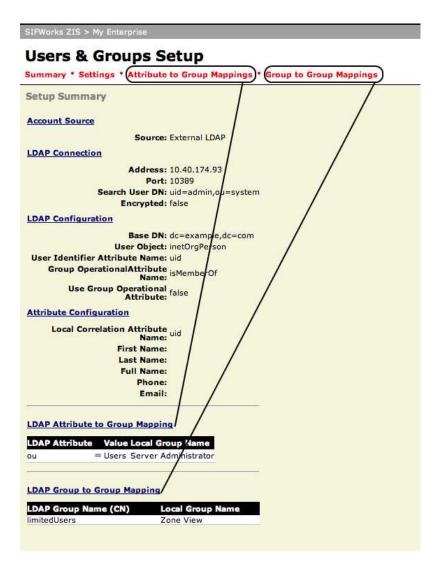
- 5. To view or edit Account Source settings, click the **Settings** tab.
- 6. The Source Settings page is displayed.



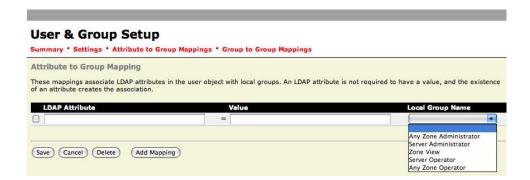
7. The Account Source options are listed in the "Source" drop-down. Select "External LDAP," if you want user accounts to be managed by the directory server. (This option requires knowledge of the directory server for configuration).



- 8. Enter parameters for LDAP Connection and Configuration, and Attribute Configuration.
- 9. Click **Save** to accept your changes. The Users & Groups Setup Page updates to include tabs for "Attribute to Group Mappings" and "Group to Group Mappings," settings now displayed at the bottom of the Users & Groups Setup Page.



- 10. To add a mapping, click either the "Attribute to Group Mappings" or "Group to Group Mappings" link.
- 11. The corresponding mappings page is displayed.



- 12. Click **Add Mapping.** Enter the attribute, group, or value information in the respective fields. From the **Local Group Name** drop-down, select the Local Group Name with which the mapping is to be associated. Click **Save** to accept the changes you've made, or **Cancel** to stop the operation.
- 13. To delete a mapping, select the mapping from the Attribute to Group or Group to Group mappings list, and click **Delete.** A confirmation dialog is displayed.



14. Click **OK** to delete the selected mappings, or **Cancel** to stop the operation.

# 17. Creating and Managing User and Group Accounts

#### **Creating a User**

- 1. Log in as the "sifworks" user, or a user account with management permissions.
- 2. Expand the navigation pane.
- 3. In the navigation pane, click **My Enterprise > Enterprise Settings > Users & Groups.**

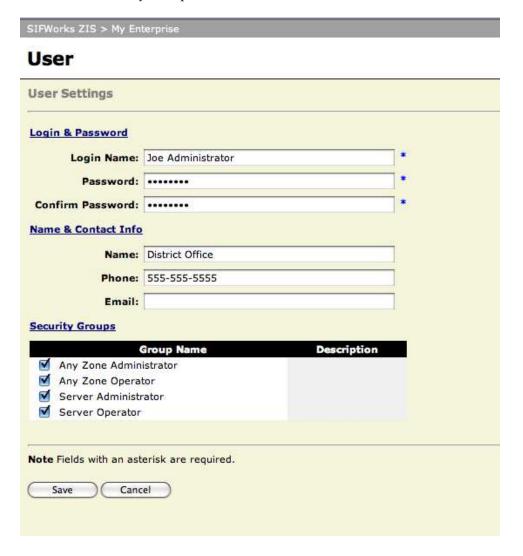


- 4. Set up the source of user accounts.
  - "Local File" user accounts are managed by this SIFWorks ZIS® Zone Integration Server and saved in a configuration file.
  - "External LDAP" user accounts are managed by the directory server, and require knowledge of the directory server for configuration

In the navigation pane, click **Users**. The Users Summary page displays current user names.



5. Click **Add User.** The User Settings page displays fields for entering Login, Contact, and Security Group information.



Users are defined with a few simple parameters.

*Login Name* is the name the user types in at the SIFWorks ZIS login page. This cannot be changed after a user is created.

**Password** is the user's secret authentication code for logging in to SIFWorks ZIS. Password can be changed by setting the user's account to require the user to choose a new password at the next login.

*Name & Contact Info* are the user's name of record, phone number, and email address.

*Security Groups* are the means by which users are granted administrative and / or operational permissions. Associating a user with any given security group(s) assigns the user the respective group permissions.

- 6. Enter the user information, and designate appropriate group associations.
- 7. Click **Save** to accept the information entered for the new user. The console returns you to the Users Summary page, where the new user is now listed.

#### **Changing a User's Profile**

To change a User's information, do the following:

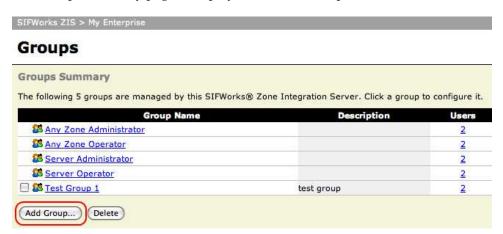
- 1. Log in as the sifworks user (or any user with administrative permissions).
- 2. In the navigation pane, click **Users**.
- The Users Summary page is displayed in the content pane.
- 4. Click the name of the user profile you wish to edit.
- 5. The User Settings page is displayed for the selected user account.
- 6. Add or edit user information in the User Settings fields.
- 7. Check / uncheck user association with Security Groups.
- 8. Click **Save** to accept your changes; the content pane returns the Users Summary page.

#### **Creating a Security Group**

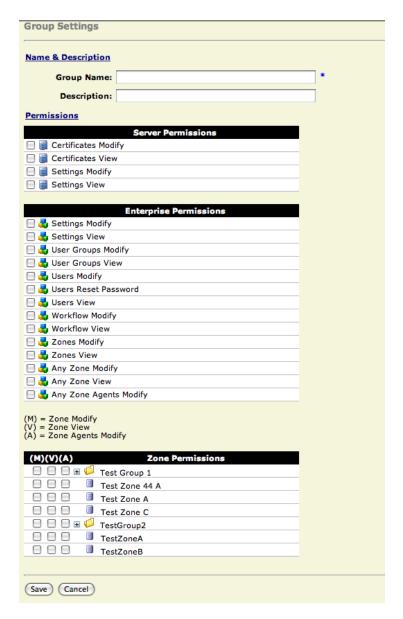
It may be necessary to create and customize permissions for a security group other than the groups that are configured in ZIS 3.0 (and later) at installation.

To create a new security group:

- 1. Log in as the administrator.
- 2. In the navigation pane, choose Enterprise Settings > Users & Groups > Groups.
- 3. The Groups Summary page is displayed in the content pane.



- 4. Click Add Group.
- 5. The Groups Summary page is displayed.



- 6. Select the Server, Enterprise, and Zone permissions for the new Security Group.
- 7. Click **Save** to accept the changes and return to the Groups Summary page.
- 8. Add Users to the new group. (Select **Users** from the navigation pane; then, from the User Settings page in the content pane, check the new security group with which you want the selected user to be associated.)

# Part VIII

RULE SETS AND WORKFLOWS

# 18. Introduction to Rule Sets and Workflows

#### Rules and Rule Sets

A rule is an "If/Then" logic block for the message workflow. A set of conditions ("If...") control the execution of a rule's actions ("Then...").

A SIFWorks Rule Set is defined as one or more rules that can be applied to message workflows to filter or transform messages before delivery to the destination agent(s).

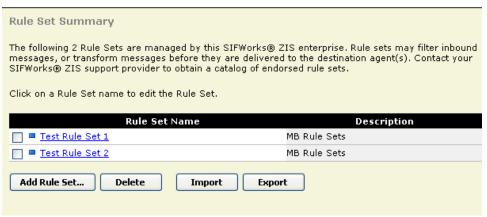
#### **Workflows**

SIFWorks ZIS 3.0 (and later) Enterprise Edition uses message workflows to support validating, filtering and transforming SIF\_Request, SIF\_Response and SIF\_Event messages at defined points in the message lifecycle. Workflows only see SIF\_Event, SIF\_Request and SIF\_Response messages as they pass through the SIFWorks ZIS.

Workflows and rule sets allow a SIFWorks ZIS administrator to repair SIF messages sent by abnormally behaving agents, prevent destination agents from seeing specific messages, modify SIF response messages, and perform detailed message tracing. A zone workflow with one or more rule sets may validate, filter or transform messages. The end result of any message transformation must be a valid SIF message.

Message workflows exist at the enterprise and zone levels, and include zero or more rule sets. The SIFWorks ZIS routes messages normally if a zone workflow has no rule sets. SIFWorks ZIS > My Enterprise

#### **Enterprise Rule Sets**





#### Rule Set Importing/Exporting

SIFWorks ZIS 3.0 (and later) Enterprise Edition offers Rule Set importing and exporting. This feature may be used to export a rule set from a test ZIS and then import it into a production ZIS. Rule sets may be exported to a file and emailed to support personnel for debugging, or common rule sets may be maintained by Data Solutions support and made available to customers for importing.

A ZIS administrator with access to the install directory of the ZIS may copy rule set files directly into the "workflows/rules" directory and then restart the ZIS. The copied rules will be shown in the enterprise "Rule Sets" node after the ZIS restarts.

#### SIFWorks ZIS Rule Set Editor

Rule Sets may be created using the SIFWorks ZIS Enterprise Edition Rule Set Editor. The rule set editor provides a graphical user interface for quickly constructing rule sets and using them immediately in a Workflow.

The rule set editor expects that an author is familiar with SIF messaging, XPath and XSLT technologies. The rule set editor does not provide a mechanism for testing rule sets, so each XPath and XSLT should be tested against a valid SIF message using an appropriate tool.

#### **Basic Rule Sets**

Basic rule sets include rule actions that are only performed on the Message Inbound and Message Ready To Process message lifecycle events. Within a rule set, any rule that contains a Reject Message action is run on the Message Inbound event, and all other rules are run on the Message Ready To Process event. In basic rule sets only the existence of the Reject Message action determines when a rule is run – the conditions do not affect this behavior.

The default behavior of the ZIS rule set editor is to only allow editing or basic rule sets, but does support viewing of advanced rule sets.

#### **Conditions**

SIFWorks ZIS 3.0 (and later) Enterprise Edition supports a pre-defined set of conditions. Note that when there are multiple conditions in a rule that the "perform actions when" condition collation should be used to determine how the condition results are evaluated for rule action execution.

#### **Actions**

When a rule's conditions have been met, the rule's actions are executed in the sequence defined by the rule.

Actions that successfully transform the SIF message will cause subsequent transformation actions to operate on the transformed message. Care must be taken when performing multiple message transformations in a rule set or workflow to not introduce message format dependencies in the later transformations.

SIFWorks ZIS 3.0 (and later) extensions may add new actions to the list of built-in rule actions.

SIFWorks ZIS 3.0 (and later) supports these Rule Set Actions:

- Log
- Delete Message
- Hold message
- Reject Message Remove Elements
- Replace Element Values
- XSL Transform

### 19. Workflows

A SIFWorks ZIS Workflow may consist of one or more rule sets. The rule sets in a workflow are executed in order. A rule set must be added to a workflow for that rule set to be executed. A rule set may be added to more than one workflow.

#### SIFWorks ZIS Workflow Editor

The SIFWorks ZIS 3.0 (and later) Enterprise Edition Workflow Editor is used to setup workflows. Rule sets may be added to or removed from a workflow. A rule set is only executed when it is part of a workflow.

The SIFWorks ZIS 3.0 (and later) Enterprise Edition defines three types of workflows: enterprise, zone template and zone workflows. Each workflow type has the same basic characteristic that it executes a list of rule sets in order.

#### **Enterprise Workflow**

The enterprise workflow defines a list of rules that may be executed before and after the zones' workflow. The enterprise workflow will always be wrapped around a zone workflow before the zone workflow is executed. The enterprise workflow may be used to perform any set of actions consistently across all zones within the enterprise.

#### **Zone Template Workflow**

The zone template workflow defines the default workflow for the all zones that are created from the zone template. When the zone template workflow changes, all zones that are based on that zone template will see the workflow changes. A zone may override the zone template workflow and use a zone specific workflow.

The zone template workflow will display any enterprise workflow rule sets as non-editable rule sets before and after the zone template workflow rule sets.

#### **Zone Workflow**

The zone workflow will only be used if a zone administrator specifically changes the "use zone template workflow" setting in the zone workflow editor. Once an administrator has changed the zone template workflow setting, the administrator may create a workflow that is specific the zone. An administrator always has the option of changing the use zone template workflow setting back to its original value (to use the zone template workflow).

The zone workflow will display any enterprise workflow rule sets as non-editable rule sets before and after the zone workflow rule sets.

# Part IX

INTRODUCTION TO SIF MESSAGE VERSION TRANSLATION

# 20. SIF Message Version Translation

SIFWorks ZIS 3.1 (and later) Enterprise Edition features SIF message version translation, enabling agents with incompatible SIF versions to properly exchange SIF messages. Incompatible SIF version will typically be major SIF versions like SIF 1.5r1 and SIF 2.0r1. This feature may be enabled in the zone settings (for all agents in the zone), or per-agent in the agent settings.

There are two cases where the SIF message version translation feature may be required. The first case is when a new agent that only supports a recent SIF version is introduced to an existing zone that is configured with SIF 1.5r1 agents. The second case is when an entire zone is being updated to SIF 2.0r1 based on an organizational mandate, but one or more agents are unable to support SIF 2.0r1 because the vendor has not release a new version of the agent or the agent was built by a contractor to support an in-house application.

The SIFWorks ZIS currently supports the most common SIF data objects out of the box.

- Authentication
- EmployeePersonal
- LEAInfo
- SchoolCourseInfo
- SchoolInfo
- SectionInfo
- StaffAssignment
- StaffPersonal
- StudentPersonal
- StudentSchoolEnrollment
- StudentSectionEnrollment
- TermInfo

The version translation for these objects is driven by the same technology that enables Data Solutions agents to support multiple SIF versions. This translation technology ensures that translated SIF data objects are valid for the target SIF version. Zones that have message validation enabled should be able to turn on

SIF version translation for a specific agent and have that agent seamlessly communicate with other agents in the zone. If, however, message validation is turned off because one or more agents transmit non-standard SIF messages, then the SIF version translation mappings may be customized by a ZIS administrator. (If, however, message validation is turned off because one or more agents transmit non-standard SIF messages, then the SIF version translation mappings may be customized by a ZIS administrator.)

See the SIFWorks ZIS Integration Guide for details about customizing the translation mappings.

Data Solutions highly recommends that a ZIS administrator evaluate the behavior of the SIF version translation feature in a sandbox environment before enabling it in a production environment. One tool that is available to evaluate the SIF version translation behavior is the "hold" message filter feature in the SIFWorks ZIS. When the "hold" filter is enabled, a ZIS administrator may manually inspect SIF messages in an agent's queue before releasing them to the agent.

# Part X

MAINTENANCE TASKS

# 21. Dashboard and Notifications

The SIFWorks ZIS Dashboard is provided to monitor the health and operational state of the ZIS. The Dashboard is accessible from the SIFWorks ZIS navigation pane.

#### **Accessing the Dashboard**

- 1. Log into the SIFWorks ZIS.
- 2. The SIFWorks ZIS main console is displayed.



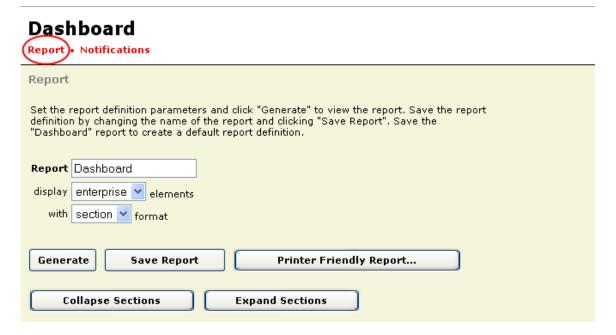
- 3. Click on the **Dashboard** link in the navigation pane.
- 4. The Dashboard is displayed. The default display for the Dashboard is a section hierarchy that reflects the Enterprise and Zone hierarchy in the

navigation pane. Each section shows all of the values that are tracked while the ZIS is running.



#### **Reports**

By default, the Dashboard opens on the Report page, where you can define, generate, save, and print reports. Reports can display one or all of the following elements in section or table view: agent, enterprise, server, or zone.

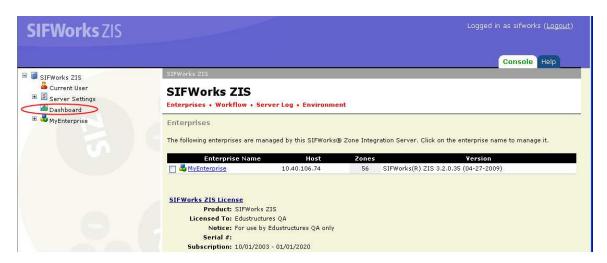


The default report, "Dashboard," includes **all** elements, and is displayed in section view, reflecting the Enterprise and Zone hierarchy found in the navigation pane. The default report can be edited and saved, accessible thereafter by clicking on **Dashboard** in the navigation pane. Other saved reports, named and defined by the administrator, will appear **under** the Dashboard element in the navigation pane.

#### **Generating and Saving the Default Dashboard Report**

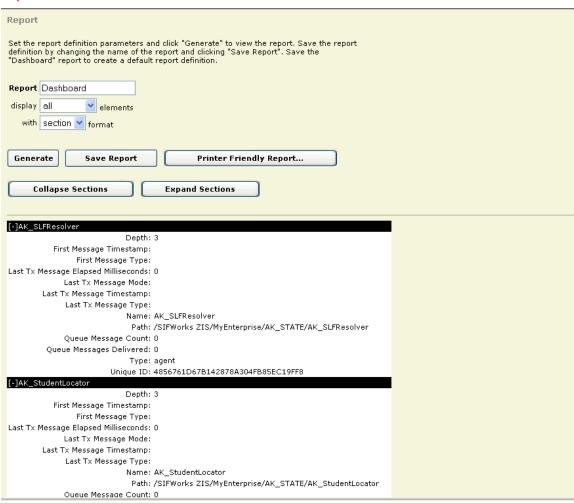
To generate a report:

1. Open the ZIS.



- 2. Click on **Dashboard** in the navigation pane.
- 3. The "Dashboard Report" displays in default section hierarchy, reflecting the Enterprise and Zone hierarchy found in the navigation pane. (The default report is set to display **all** elements in section format.)

Report • Notifications



4. To generate a default report as it is currently defined (displaying **all** elements), click the **Generate** button. To save the default report as it is currently defined, click the **Save** button. After the default "Dashboard" report is saved, you can edit it by clicking on the **Edit** button.

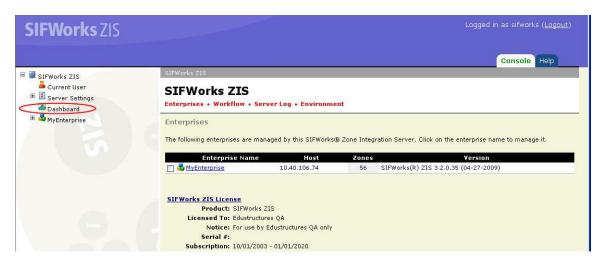
#### **Generating and Saving a Custom Report**

To save a specific report definition/layout, change the report name (from the default "Dashboard") and click the "Save Report" button. The saved report definition will appear under the Dashboard element in the navigation pane.

After a report definition is saved, select it in the navigation pane to generate and display a new report. A saved report definition does not save a snapshot of the values. To capture the values from a saved report, use the "Printer Friendly Report..." button to open a new browser window, and save or print the contents of the printer friendly window. A saved report may also be included in an email notification by entering the name of the report in the "Report Name" field of thee "Send Email" notification action.

To generate and save a new report:

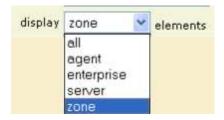
1. Open the ZIS.



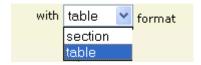
- 2. Click on **Dashboard** in the navigation pane; by default, the Dashboard opens on the Report page.
- 3. The default "Dashboard Report" displays in section hierarchy. (The default report is set to display **all** elements in section format.)
- 4. Enter a title in the "Report" field.



5. Choose the elements to be displayed in the report. Click on the drop-down list in the "display elements" field, and choose the element to include in the report. (Elements in the list are: agent, enterprise, server, and zone; you can select all to display all the elements in the report.) In the following example, zone is the selected element.



6. Choose the format in which the report will be displayed. Click on the drop-down list in the "with format" field. In the following example, table format is selected.



7. Choose the column names for your report. The column names in the list are: Agent Count, Enterprise Count, Depth, Name, Path, Type, Unique ID, First Message Timestamp, First Message Type, Last Tx Message Elapsed Milliseconds, Last Tx Message Mode, Last Tx Message Type, Queue Message Count, Queue Messages Delivered, and Zone Count.

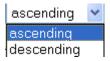
Define up to four column names. In the following example, Column 1 is set to "Name" and Column 2 to Agent Count.



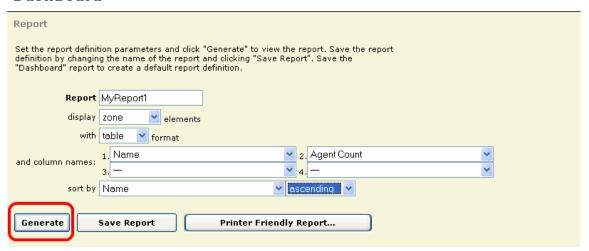
8. Choose the sorting criterion in the **sort by** drop-down list. (This is the same list as is available for column names.) In the following example, the **sort by** criterion is "Name."



 Choose the order in which the elements of the report will be displayed. (The options are ascending or descending order). In the following example, the selected order is ascending.)

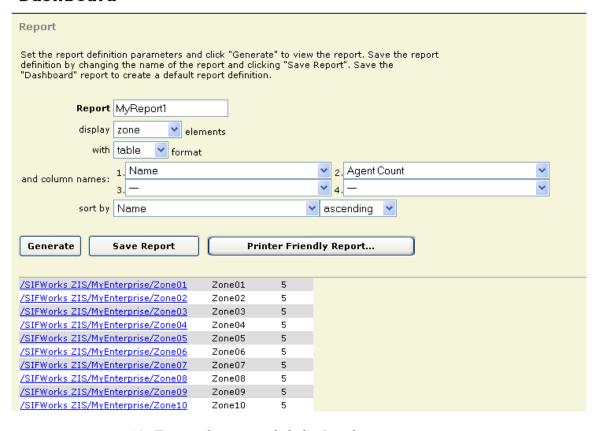


10. The report page is populated with the selected name, element, format, and sorting options.



- 11. To generate and view the report, click the **Generate** button.
- 12. The report is displayed as defined:

#### Dashboard



13. To save the report, click the **Save** button.

Note: A saved report definition does not save a snapshot of the values.

14. The report is displayed in the navigation pane, under the **Dashboard** link.



15. The Report page displays the name of the saved report ("MyReport1," in the example below).

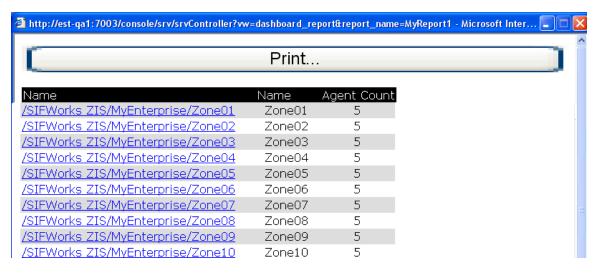
#### Dashboard



- 16. To view or manage the report, take the following actions as necessary:
  - a. To view the report again, click the **Generate** button.
  - b. To modify the report, click the **Edit** button, which returns the report building page, allowing you to re-define elements, format, or sorting options.
  - c. To delete the report, click the **Delete** button. A confirmation dialog is displayed:
    - i. A confirmation dialog is displayed.



- ii. Click **OK** to delete the report.
- iii. The report is deleted, and removed from the navigation pane.
- d. To print the report, click the **Printer Friendly Report...** button.
  - i. A browser is opened, displaying the report in printable format.



ii. Click the **Print** button to send the report to your selected printer.

#### **Notifications**

The Notifications feature of the Dashboard is used to send an email triggered by one or more values tracked by the Dashboard.

In order to process email notifications, the Server Settings > Mail Server Settings must be completed. Currently, email (SMTP) is the only delivery channel for notifications. After the Mail Server settings are saved, Notification rules may be created.

#### **Accessing the Notifications Page**

- 1. Open the ZIS.
- 2. Click on **Dashboard** in the navigation pane; by default, the Dashboard opens on the Report page.



3. Click on Notifications; the Notifications page is displayed.



#### **Adding a Notification**

A Notification requires a name; a "schedule" (when to perform an action); a condition (of the ZIS) that the notification is about, primarily; and an action that the ZIS will take (Log, or Send Email) to communicate about the selected condition.

- 1. Open the ZIS.
- 2. Click on **Dashboard** in the navigation pane.
- 3. Click on **Notifications**; the Notifications page is displayed.

# Dashboard Report • Notifications Notifications The "Mail Server" in "Server Settings" must be configured in order to receive notifications by email. Add Notification Remove Notification Move Up Move Down Save Cancel

- 4. Click on the **Add Notifications** button.
- 5. The Notifications page expands to display fields for defining a new Notification.

Report • Notifications

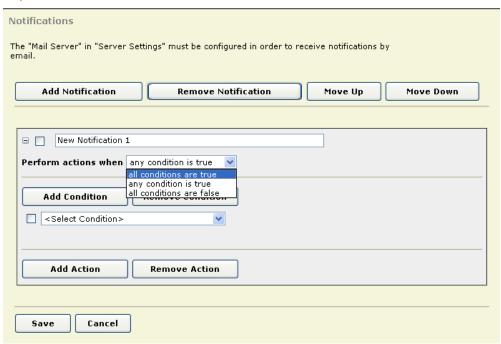


6. In the first field, type the name of the Notification; in the following example, the Notification name is "New Notification 1.:

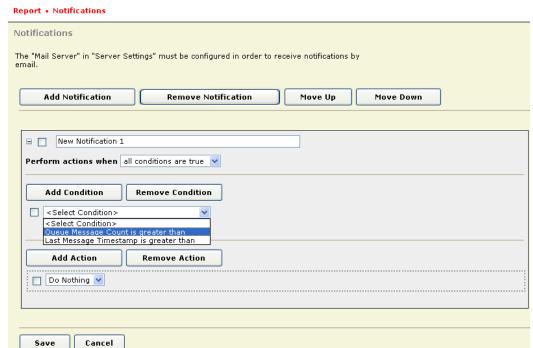


7. Determine **when** the action will be performed by clicking on the drop-down list in the **Perform action when** field. (In the following example, **all conditions are true** is selected.)

Report • Notifications



8. Add a condition ("Queue Message Count is greater than..." or "Last Message Timestamp is greater than...") about which the ZIS will send this notification. In the following example, the selected condition is "Queue Message Count is greater than..."

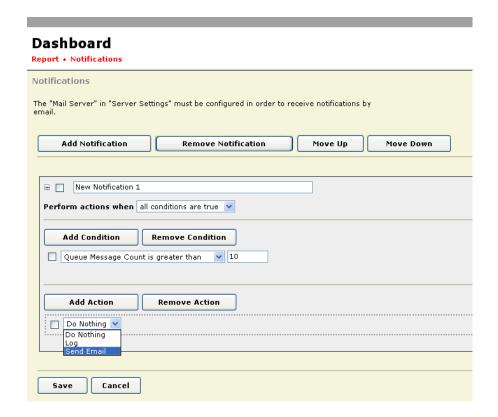


9. When the Condition is selected, the Conditions section of the Notifications window automatically expands to include an additional field for entering a value. In the following example, a value of "10" has been entered, so that the condition is "Queue Message Count is greater than 10."

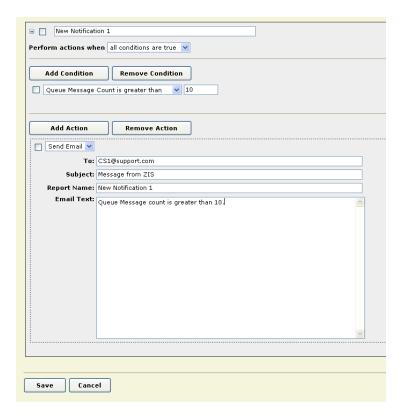


- 10. Add another condition, or skip to the next step.
- 11. Add an action by clicking the **Add Action** button.

- 12. The Add Action section is expanded, displaying a drop-down list of actions—Log or Send Email. (The "Do Nothing" item in the drop-down list of actions is a placeholder, for use if you want to keep the definition of a notification, but need to temporarily "turn off" a notification.
- 13. Select an action from the list. In the following example, the "Send Email" action is selected.



14. When the action is selected, the Add Action section expands further, to include a field for entering a Log Message or Email information. In the following example, the **Send Email** action was selected, so the email information fields are displayed.



- 15. Enter the email information for this notification, and click the **Save** button.
- 16. The Dashboard returns the default report page.

#### Removing a Condition or Action from a Notification

To remove a condition or action from a saved notification, simply check the box beside the condition or action you wish to remove, and click the **Remove Condition** or **Remove Action** button. The deletion is immediate; you will not see a confirmation dialog.

#### **Deleting a Notification**

To delete a Notification:

- 1. Navigate to the Notification you wish to delete.
- 2. Click in the checkbox of the Notification you wish to delete.
- 3. Scroll to the top of the Notifications page, where the management buttons are located.
- 4. Click on the **Remove Notification** button.
- 5. A confirmation dialog is displayed.



- 6. Click **OK** to remove the selected notification.
- 7. The Notification is removed, and the Dashboard returns the default report page.

#### **Moving a Notification in the List**

The Notifications page displays all saved notifications, and the list may be managed for improved accessibility to selected notifications.

To move a Notification up or down on the list:

- 1. Navigate to the Notification you want to manage.
- 2. Click in the checkbox beside the Notification you want to manage.
- 3. Scroll to the top of the Notifications page, and click on the **Move Up** or **Move Down** button.
- 4. The Notification will be moved up or down on the list only one place at a time.

# 22. Maintaining the ZIS

#### **Routine or Ongoing Tasks**

#### Log Files

Check that log files are not consuming too much disk space. To remove log files, first stop the ZIS, and then remove all files in the "logs" directory.

#### **Agent Queues**

Check that messages are not being held in agent queues. Message filters may hold a message in an agent's queue. A message that fails a workflow transform will be held in the agent's queue with the relevant error message.

# Part XI

TROUBLESHOOTING

# 23. Basic Troubleshooting

Most of the time, a SIFWorks ZIS installation "just works," but occasionally you may run into issues with data and connectivity. This chapter shows some of the techniques for troubleshooting a SIFWorks ZIS-based zone, including the use of SIFWorks ZIS tools.

#### **Basic Connectivity**

Some of the most common problems occur when communications between the ZIS and one or more agents are completely disrupted. Initial troubleshooting should include the following, at both the SIFWorks ZIS machine and any separate machine running an agent:

Check all cables--power, network, serial, mouse, and keyboard. Intermittent or interrupted communications on any of the basic system cables can cause errors or complete interruptions in service

If a machine has consistent problems with multiple agents, check with your operating system vendor and go through their usual diagnostic procedures.

#### **Connection Problems**

Connection problems occur when the physical network is properly connected but some software or configuration issue prevents all communications between SIFWorks ZIS and the agent.

#### **Common Causes**

Agent configured with incorrect server IP address or port number.

SIFWorks ZIS is not running.

SIFWorks ZIS is not listening for messages on the port number or protocol specified by the agent.

Agent prevented from accessing SIFWorks ZIS because a firewall is blocking access to the port.

Agent is misconfigured to send messages to SIFWorks ZIS using one protocol (e.g. HTTP) but to receive messages using another protocol (e.g. HTTPS).

#### **Common Resolutions**

Double-check IP address, port, Zone ID and URL specified in the agent configuration.

Double-check that SIFWorks ZIS and the agent(s) are running.

Check communications. If you are having trouble with an agent that runs in Push mode, then from a command line window ("DOS box", Terminal, xterm, etc.) on the ZIS machine, use the ping command and try to "ping" the agent machine, as well as other machines that you know should be "pingable" from the ZIS machine. If you are having trouble with an agent that runs in Pull mode, then go to the machine running that agent and try to "ping" the ZIS machine. If a firewall is blocking access to SIFWorks ZIS, create an HTTP transport instance for port 80 or an HTTPS transport instance for port 443 (the defaults are 7080 and 7443). Ensure those ports are not already in use by IIS or other web server software installed on the same computer.

#### **Push Problems**

The "Push" mode of communications has some unique configuration issues that need to be addressed.

#### **Common Causes**

The agent registered an IP address, port, or URL in its SIF\_Register message that is invalid.

The agent is not running.

The agent is running but wasn't able to establish a local port to listen for messages.

There is a firewall in the way preventing SIFWorks ZIS from sending messages to the agent.

The Push Settings in SIFWorks ZIS are configured with a very long retry setting, so messages appear to be accumulating in the queue, but really SIFWorks ZIS hasn't yet attempted to deliver them.

#### **Common Resolutions**

Check the SIFWorks ZIS log file to determine the result of the last push attempt. (You'll see a message such as "Connection refused" if SIFWorks ZIS is unable to establish a connection with the agent.)

Double-check the agent configuration.

Make sure you haven't used "localhost" as the agent's address; from the perspective of SIFWorks ZIS, "localhost" is not the address of the agent! Check the agent log files to determine why it cannot establish a socket to listen for messages from the ZIS.

#### **No SIF Activity**

Consult this section when all communications appear to be correct by the diagnostics in the previous sections but SIF data is not flowing through the queues.

#### **Common Causes**

The agent does not have the necessary Access Control permissions to send or receive messages.

The agent may simply be taking a long time to process a very large message SIF Version incompatibility. For example, you initiate a synchronization from an agent registered to use SIF 1.1, but the provider of data in the zone is registered to use SIF 1.0r1 and therefore never receives the message or cannot interpret it. The communications channel between SIFWorks ZIS and the SIF Agent does not meet the minimum authentication and encryption levels specified by the sending agent.

Event Reporting is turned off or is not functioning properly in the SIF Agent (may also indicate a problem outside of SIF).

XML Validation is failing for messages sent by one or more SIF Agents. The agent has a defect (SIF is a complicated system and agent software is still relatively immature).

#### **Common Resolutions**

Check the SIFWorks ZIS logs first.

Check the agent logs second.

If connectivity between SIFWorks ZIS and SIF Agents is working properly, problems with SIF activity should be easily identifiable by inspecting the SIF\_Ack messages in the logs.

Double-check the agent's Access Control permissions.

Double-check the agent's minimum encryption and authentication levels. Double-check the SIF Version that each agent has registered with by visiting the Provisioning page in the SIFWorks ZIS Console. Agents do not necessarily need to be using the same version, but the complexities of multiple versions in one zone have not been fully addressed by SIF yet.

#### **Using Queues in Troubleshooting**

You can use the Queue options to halt responses or halt all activity from an agent to aid in troubleshooting. Examining a message while it is in the Queue can shed light on the communications; you can then decide whether or not to let the message go through. You can even delete messages from the Queue before delivery, thus preventing them from ever being delivered, if necessary.

# Part XII

DATA SOLUTIONS SUPPORT

# 24. Contacting Data Solutions

#### **Support for SIFWorks ZIS**

Our well-qualified support team is available to help get the Data Solutions SIFWorks ZIS configured and running correctly, provided that a current support contract is in place.

#### **Telephone Support**

Customers can reach Technical Support at 1-877-790-1261 during our regular business hours from 7:00 AM (07:00) to 6:00 PM (18:00) Mountain Standard Time. Such support will include technical assistance of product installation, technical configuration of the installed components, technical issue resolution, and reporting of bugs and enhancement requests. If support is required outside of these hours, it may be arranged through the Director of Implementation Services.

#### **On-Line Customer Support Center**

Customers with an active Support Agreement are eligible to access the Customer Support Center at <a href="http://www.pearsondatasolutions.com/support">http://www.pearsondatasolutions.com/support</a> to view or log issues, and to access the Data Solutions knowledge base. A Customer Support representative can grant access to a customer by activating "self-service" on the contact screen in SalesForce.

#### **Remote Access**

Customer Support is accomplished primarily via telephone and/or remote access. For remote access, Data Solutions uses GoToMeeting, WebEx, and VPN technology to visually inspect and access a customer's server environment.

#### **On-Site Support Service**

Customer Support Services may be requested for product installation or other support reasons. If on-site support is requested, it may be arranged through the Director of Implementation Services.

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